

ADDITIONS TO THE INSECT-FAUNA OF LORD HOWE
ISLAND, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA.

BY A. SIDNEY OLLIFF,

Entomologist at the Australian Museum and Department of
Agriculture, New South Wales.

THE present paper contains descriptions of two Longicorn beetles from Lord Howe Island, obtained since the publication of my report on the insect-fauna of that island,* and of two Coleoptera from the Australian Continent which, for various reasons, it is desirable to name. Opportunity has been also taken to publish figures of the following recently described Longicorns:—*Toxentes rasilis*, from Norfolk Island; *Rhytiphora rosei*, from Coonamble, N S. Wales; *Mouohammus aestheticus*, from Cloncurry; and *M. artius* and *Nothophysis barnardi*, from Duaringa, Queensland.

RUTELIDÆ.

ANOPLOGNATHUS PUNCTULATUS, *sp. n.*

(Pl. x., Figs. 8, 8a, 8b.)

Ovate, bronze-green, shining, finely and closely punctured; front of head and margins of the prothorax and elytra inclining to coppery, the latter with the striae almost obsolete; pygidium densely pubescent and setose. Head finely and very closely punctured; clypeus narrowed behind, with the anterior margin strongly reflexed in the male, the angles prominent; in the female regularly rounded. Antennæ reddish testaceous. Prothorax strongly rounded in front, the punctuation fine and exceedingly close at the sides. Scutellum very finely and sparingly punctured. Elytra ample, arcuately narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured, the punctuation rather finer at the sides. Legs and underside bronzy-green, clothed with long silky grey pubescence. Length 21–23 mm.

Mt. Bellenden-Ker, Queensland.

This species evidently belongs to that division of the genus *Anoplognathus* in which the pygidium in both sexes is clothed with hair. In general *facies* it is near *Calloodes prasinus*, MacL.,

* Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters.—Memoirs Aust. Mus. No. 2, 1889.

and like that species it has the anterior tibiæ armed with one obscure and two distinct teeth; it may be distinguished by its dull bronze-green hue, and its similarly and comparatively distinctly punctured head, prothorax, and elytra. *Calloodes mastersi*, Macl., has the anterior tibiæ armed with spines like those of *A. punctulatus* and *C. prasinus*. I am, therefore, inclined to refer all these species to *Anoplognathus*, as true *Calloodes* has edentate anterior tibiæ.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

ELASMOSTOMA, *gen. nov.*

Labial palpi with the apical and penultimate joints of about equal lengths, the former narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, the latter slightly narrowed behind. Mandibles rather prominent, very robust, strongly incurved, flattened above. Head strongly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are moderately prominent, with a clearly defined median line. Eyes very strongly granulated. Antennæ widely separated at the point of insertion, rather robust, somewhat tapering towards the extremity, finely ciliate beneath, especially near the base; basal joint very robust, almost pyriform, truncate at the apex; 2nd joint short; 3rd and 4th subequal, rather longer than the succeeding ones, which are gradually reduced in length. Prothorax transverse, flat above, armed on each side in the middle with a lateral tooth, and before the middle on the dorsal surface, near the margin, with two teeth. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra at the base considerably broader than the prothorax, elongate-ovate, narrowed behind, the apex simple; each elytron with a longitudinal row of tubercles at the base. Mesosternal process raised, rounded behind; prosternal process rather narrower. Legs rather long, robust; femora greatly thickened, almost ovate towards the apex; tibiæ somewhat slender, the intermediate pair with a conspicuous sulcus just beyond the middle; tarsi moderately robust; claws simple.

This well-defined genus of Dorcadioninæ is evidently allied to *Athemistus* and *Lepromoris*, but is sufficiently distinguished by the presence of four tubercle-like teeth on the prothorax (two on each side above the lateral spines), the comparatively large scutellum, the greatly enlarged femora, and the less convex surface, particularly of the elytra. From *Athemistus*, its nearest ally, it differs in having the extremity of the elytra simply rounded, without a trace of apical spines; but the antennæ in their structure and mode of insertion agree very closely with those of the genus in question.

A single winged species is known to me which is probably peculiar to its island locality.

ELASMOSTOMA INSULANA, sp. n.

(Pl. x., Fig. 7.)

Elongate-ovate, dark fuscous, densely clothed with very fine decumbent griseous brown pubescence, and sparingly covered with long erect hairs of the same colour. Head with a distinct median line, slightly depressed behind the eyes; face with a few rather strong punctures. Antennæ rather longer than the entire body, densely pubescent; the basal joint robust, the 2nd very short, the 4th rather longer than the 3rd, the rest gradually shorter. Prothorax transverse, very sparingly and rather strongly punctured in front, almost impunctate behind, with two very strong obtuse posteriorly curved tubercle-like spines in front on each side; beneath the second or hindermost of these spines the lateral spine is situated; the anterior margin slightly impressed, the posterior somewhat raised. Elytra rather more than twice as long as the head and prothorax together, narrowed behind, strongly, irregularly, and very sparingly punctured; the humeral angles minutely tuberculate; the sides arcuately rounded at the apex; each elytron with a longitudinal row of five tubercles at the base, midway between the suture and the lateral margin. Underside densely pubescent. Legs densely pubescent, and sparingly setose, except on the external margins of the apical half of the tibiæ, where the setæ are decumbent and dense. Length 20 mm.

Lord Howe Island.

CERESIUM PROCERUM, sp. n.

(Pl. x., Fig. 3.)

Elongate, moderately convex, finely clothed with grey pubescence; head, prothorax and underside piceous; antennæ, elytra, and legs dark reddish testaceous. Head rather strongly and irregularly punctured, the punctuation effaced in the middle at the base. Antennæ considerably longer than the body, clothed with very fine reddish testaceous pubescence, the 1st joint somewhat enlarged. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed both in front and behind, finely, irregularly, and sparingly punctured at the sides, more finely and very sparingly punctured in the middle, with an obscure transverse impression near the anterior margin. Scutellum closely pubescent. Elytra parallel-sided, rather closely punctate, the punctuation arranged in irregular rows, coarse for the basal two-thirds, and gradually decreasing in strength posteriorly, with indistinct indications of three costæ. Underside with

the abdominal segments piceous, highly polished, and sparingly pubescent. Legs sparingly setose. Length 20-22 mm.

Lord Howe Island.

Allied to *Ceresium pachymerum*, Pasc., but with the prothorax broader and the legs darker in colour.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

METADOTICUS, *gen. nov.* (Pascoe *in litt.*)

Head almost as broad as long; rostrum a little shorter than the head, robust, slightly narrowed at the base, truncate in front, the dorsal surface very slightly convex; antennal scrobes short, lateral and oblique. Eyes simple, very large and convex, the granulation coarse. Antennæ about as long as the rostrum, head, and prothorax together, slender, 11-jointed; the first two enlarged, the 3rd to 8th slender, the last three broadly dilated and depressed, forming a loose-jointed club, the terminal joint somewhat pointed at the apex. Prothorax broadly transverse, greatly narrowed in front, the sides for the basal half of their length and posterior margin strongly elevated, the posterior angles acute. Scutellum small, rounded behind. Elytra very short, strongly convex, somewhat narrowed behind, at their base a little broader than the prothorax, with a large elongate crest-like elevation near the base on each side of the scutellum, the humeral angles elevated. Legs rather long, enlarged towards their extremity, the anterior pair in both sexes compressed and longer than the others; tarsi with the 1st joint much longer than the 2nd, the 3rd small, bilobed; claws with a small arcuate tooth near the base. In the female the anterior legs are longer than in the male; the tarsi are greatly enlarged and dilated. Pygidium triangular.

This genus appears to be very distinct from any known Australian form, and I have some hesitation in indicating its affinities; it seems, however, to approach Lacordaire's group *Phlœophilides*, especially to that portion of the group containing the genus *Ethneca* and allies. A species in the Australian Museum bearing the MS. name *Metadoticus mastersi*, Pasc., is evidently closely related to the species here described, and I propose to retain the generic name, as it does not appear to have been appropriated in any other group.

METADOTICUS PESTILENS, *sp. n.*

Ovate, strongly convex, fitchy-brown, rather closely covered with ferruginous-grey pubescence. Head moderately convex, densely pubescent, with an indistinct impression in front; a feeble median line. Antennæ testaceous, the three terminal

joints forming the club pitchy, joints 3-8 slender and gradually decreasing in length towards the extremity. Prothorax slightly depressed both in front and behind, with three slight elevations in the middle, of which the outer ones are a little in advance of the others; the sides not very strongly pubescent. Elytra densely pubescent, finely punctate-striate; the interstices broad, each alternate one raised and provided with a row of small tubercles which are covered with black pubescence; each elytron provided near the scutellar angle, between the 3rd to 7th interstices, with a large regularly-arched elevation. Legs pitchy; the tibiæ barred with greyish testaceous. Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Melbourne. Received from Mr. C. French, who informs me that the species is very destructive to apples in Victoria.
